

# THE FRANKFORD

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT

OF THE

## ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

## ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule.....	189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate.....	11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.....	200,145 15
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days.....	174,820 23
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security.....	9,425 60
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns.....	18,900 00
Amounts due from Agents not included in above.....	17,555 49
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office.....	1,604 45
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies).....	3,993 46
Missouri defence warrants.....	1,814 09
Revenue stamps.....	411 00
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.....	15 80
	\$ 430,990 36

## LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies.....	4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies.....	59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value.....	40,412 55
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.	
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.	

## STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

## AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Albert G. Hodges, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by  
**A. G. HODGES, Agent**  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—322.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

**CIRCULAR**

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. OILLY, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.  
T. O. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

## SPEECH

OF

**HON. W. R. KINNEY,**

ON THE

Assassination of President Lincoln,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of Ky., May 23, 1865

Mr. Speaker:—Words are so entirely inadequate to express the magnitude of our nation's calamity, that one whose lips were touched with the fires of inspiration from on high might well pause ere he attempted to give utterance to the mighty woes which oppress the American heart, consequent upon the death of the great and good man to whose memory we this day pay obeisance, and over whose untimely fall we this day mourn.

On the 4th day of March, 1861, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated Chief Executive of a nation rent and torn by conflicting factions; Chief Magistrate of a people over whom the storm-cloud of civil war hung dark and portentous, soon to be rent and to pour upon our land all the blighting evils attendant upon fratricidal strife. Never did such gigantic difficulties loom up before mortal ruler, and never was there a clearer mind, more ardent patriotism or inflexible determination bestowed upon a country to shield her from the danger environing her, than was given to ours in the person of the pale, shrewd, virtuous and immovable man, whom our people had taken from the humble walks of life and elevated to a position more glorious than that of the Taciturn William, and more potent than that of the conquering Charlemagne.

Had the Southern rebellion grown out of real or fancied wrongs received at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, then possibly the critic or future historian might withhold some portion of the praise due him for the policy which has crushed a rebellion that has startled the civilized world and hated a continent in blood; a rebellion which, whether regarded with reference to its magnitude or its wickedness, stands without a rival and without a parallel in the world's history—I say, sir, had he been Chief Magistrate prior to its inauguration, then possibly the critic or the historian might withhold some portion of the honor due to the policy that has crushed it, as an offset to the supposed erroneous policy that had produced it. But fortunately for him, nay; fortunately for us, he came fresh from the people; a man not schooled in political intrigue, but possessing broad and comprehensive statesmanship; not a partizan, looking alone to the exaltation of this or the crushing of that faction, but an American citizen, loving the institutions of his country, reverencing her laws, determined on the maintenance of her Union, and one who esteemed it his highest privilege to be permitted to bow down and worship the God of Liberty at her free altars.

It was not for wrong, either real or fancied, received at his hands, that the storm-cloud of war burst with such relentless fury upon our land. It was not for any act of his that the demon of slaughter has so long canopied our continent with wings dripping with the gore of our kindred and friends. It was for no evil deed of his that the hearts of traitors were filled to bursting with an apparently unrelaxable thirst for carnage. No, sir; the rebellion was the inevitable culmination of that feeling of "restlessness under lawful restraint," which first emerged into the light of day in 1820, and which from that day until 1860, following all the dark and tortuous meanderings of political intrigue, has sought to fire the Southern heart and instruct the Southern mind with a view to the overthrow of the Republic, and the rearing upon its ruins an aristocracy more hateful and oppressive than that which crushed the Roman people in the days of the "wicked Ten." It resulted from the plottings of men upon whom his story will, in the name of the blood that flowed at Lexington and crimsoned Lake Champlain, brand the names and deeds of traitors, and upon their brows dark, indelible and damning, the lightning scar of infamy, and disgrace will be fixed and there remain forever.

For years a class of Southern politicians had been plotting the severance of the chain of amity, interest and law by which the States of this Union had been linked into one great nation, and, in 1860, in their overweening pride and ambition, they conceived that the Southern heart had been sufficiently fired and the Southern mind sufficiently instructed, and they therefore seized upon Mr. Lincoln's election as a pretext, and plunged the cotton States into the dark vortex of revolution. Nay, more; they believed—and that, too, not without cause—that the plottings of traitors in our own national council halls had so demoralized the government and undermined the bulwarks of our national defense, that their dark designs would be easily accomplished. At the time Mr. Lincoln was invested with the functions of Chief Executive of the United States, the criminal devotion—to call it by no harsher name—of Buchanan to party and partizan power, had suffered Thompson, Floyd, and other treacherous ministers, to have scattered our little navy all over the face of the deep, our treasury was bankrupt, and important commands in our army had been entrusted to men who had either already betrayed, or who were pledged, ready and willing at any moment, to betray their trusts into the power of the rebel government.

Yet encompassed as he was by all these difficulties—a scattered navy, a demoralized army, a bankrupt treasury, a despondent constituency and a jubilant enemy—calmly he determined upon his course, and in his inaugural address, on the 4th day of March, 1861, he declared in substance that he would hold, occupy and possess the forts and other property, which of right belonged to the Government everywhere, all over our land, from Maine to the Rio Grande. At first this object was attempted to be obtained without the effusion of blood. Assurances were given to the Southern people that no wrong to them and no injury to their property was intended by the author-

ities of the Federal Government. It was not for the redress of the maintenance of rights that the son had been laid with so much care, but in order that there should be no let or hindrance to the vaulting ambition. Therefore, in a moment of folly and madness, our flag was ruthlessly insulted by an attack upon our little garrison at Fort Sumter.

When it was found that Virginia would not secede unless there was strife, and when in order to secure her secession the order was sent on the lighting's wing to Charleston; "fire on Fort Sumter," the leaders of the South had never once doubted the speedy accomplishment of their designs. They mocked at the inexperience of our President in affairs of state, and derided his announcement of a determination to preserve the Union, and extirpate the rebellion. Never once did they imagine that the "rail splitter," the "flatboatman," would in reality, systematically and persistently in the name of his country resist the encroachments of its enemies.

But, sir, never did Harold the Saxon, or Henry of Navarre, or Frederick the Great, or William the III, or the Hero of Agincourt, exhibit a more sublime determination in the maintenance of a great principle than did he, whose bloody tier a nation has so recently watered with its tear.

The noble Anderson and his little band of heroes were forced to yield to the host of treason at Fort Sumter and forth from the Executive Mansion came a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to do battle for the right. Rushing through the streets of Washington, panic stricken, came the shattered and broken relics of the proud army which a few days previous had left the city with the cry of "on to Richmond," echoing through its ranks. Then the rejoicings of traitors were heard all over the land. Bonfires gleamed on every hill top of the South, and as though the regions of the damned had vomited forth its crew, in every valley was heard the hideous shouts of exultant treason. In the loyal States dismay filled the hearts of the people. With staring eyes, straining ears and pallid lips they were watching and wondering where next the storm would burst. The enemy was thundering at the gates of the capital, and croak-ers were advising the yielding up of an attempted exercise of authority over the soil which had just been baptized with the blood of our people. But, in the executive chair there was a pale, calm, earnest man whose mind appreciated the danger encompassing the nation, and whose soul was equal to the great emergency which had so suddenly come upon the country. Unflinchingly he faced the storm, and with a voice like unto

"The blast of that dread horn  
On Fenterabinn echoes borne,  
When Roland brave, and Oliver,  
And every paladin and peer,  
On Roncevalles died,"

he rallied the drooping patriots once more to the rescue of their endangered country. Then to complicate his difficulties, foreign nations began to prate of intervention, and immediately the forces in our navy yards were increased, and soon our turreted monitors and the dark hulls of our iron-clad men-of-war frowned defiance to the navies of the world, and warned the despots of Europe that not only their commerce would be swept from the bosom of the ocean, but probably their seaport towns would pay the penalty of their interference. Again and again did the Army of the Potomac attempt to reach the rebel capital, and again and again was it driven back, beaten and discomfited. And although victory crowned the efforts of our soldiers at Antietam and Gettysburg, at Port Donelson, Shiloh and Stone river, yet it was purchased at so dear a price that good men began to doubt the success of our cause and to fear that a causeless rebellion would, by the future historian, be chronicled as a successful revolution. But from the day that the first gun echoed o'er our land, proclaiming the commencement of the conflict in which the problem of man's capability of self-government was so vitally involved, until the time when the morning sun was greeted by the triumphal symbol of our nationality waving o'er the ramparts of conquered Richmond, and the evening breeze kissed the battle-grimed flag of the Republic, as it floated out from the blackened, shattered walls of recaptured Sumter, never once did Mr. Lincoln blench the storm or waver in his determination to maintain that great principle of Union, the foundation stone upon which was erected the superstructure of our government. His determination to preserve the unity of the nation and the indivisibility of its territory was the key to every order he entered, every proclamation he issued, and every law recommended by him for adoption by Congress. That this was the great motive which would actuate him in all of his administrative acts, was foreshadowed in his modification of the orders of Fremont and Hunter in 1861, and by the sentiments and declarations embodied in his subsequent letter to Mr. Greeley where he declared in substance that if, by the maintenance of the institution of slavery, he could best subserve the Union cause, he would in that event maintain it; but if by its abolishment he could more surely restore the Union, he would most assuredly abolish it. The theory, or rather may I not say the axiom of the necessity of the preserved integrity of the Union as the foundation from which flows all the beneficent privileges of our Government was the great underlying principle of his life.

History has judged of the correctness of administrative acts of the rulers in times past, and will so judge them in time to come, by the results of the policy pursued. Mr. Lincoln's friends need ask for him no departure from the historic rule past. They need ask no other criterion by which the judgments of men shall be governed in criticizing him and his actions, and if the justice of this rule is accorded to him the future will crown his memory with a wreath of fame as unfading and undying, as were the pure aphorisms of patriotism which were ever welling up from the fountains of his own honest heart.

But, sir, I have not come here to day to enter into a protracted discussion of that policy which is now part of the history of our own country, and which as such must remain forever. I would not, on this occa-

the coffin of our nation's history, come to bewail with you a nation that to lament the fall of one who by the type of soul demands a tear from good men everywhere. Neither is it necessary my poor testimony to the coronations which throughout being so freely lavished upon fame is now our national jewels of the Commonwealth, such it will be forever cherished to see the fruition of his labors, vindication of his determination the supremacy of the law of country, and not only was triumph in the correctness of by witnessing the overthrow the confounding of traitors though it was destined that to mark his career and be a life; as though the Goddess of not be content if one single not be found prominent in fame with which she was pre the history of her favorite mitted him the opportunity the liberality and magnanimity his nature; a magnanimity the annals of men. For not had been hated with the hatred; notwithstanding he with all the cunning that wise; notwithstanding the was breathed was poisoned of slander uttered against notwithstanding there had him the barbed shafts of rid every venomous vat of envy magnanimity unrivalled even Lion-hearted Richard, who enies who plotted the us crown and the destruction Mr. Lincoln proposed, when helpless at his feet, to extend nesty, save where leniency v endanger the safety of the hatred could find a place in h even as the lion shakes the mane did he rid himself of a personal wrong. By his enies was lost their most leu the nation was deprived of the so successfully guided her storm and sustained her dur baptism. No more will the ardor flash from his eye, o humor glow atwart his count ed are the tones of his chee stilled all the throbbings heart. But though dead he and the mute appeal of his r trumpet tongued denunciation of treason which has fructified ed cowardly assassination.

in the very noon-tide of his patriot everywhere was blessing denoe which had bestowed u a man, and one competent u every danger which has beset past four years, the darkest country's history.

Let him rest in peace, while ful people shrine his memory as a guardian to those princip to country, which he endeavor care. Yes, sleep! Abraham nobly have you performed mission. Sleep! Abraham Lir greatest of monuments are y and gratitude of your country Abraham Lincoln—while the institutions of that Governme have so nobly preserved will higher, and grow brightest, until eventually it will cul highest heavens. Dust un whence it sprung, and his spi who gave it, has been co as long as through her brow gates Nebraska's waters rol throughout the world shoul virtues, honor his name and memory. It is true that passions and prejudice of th may prevent some from doi him and his character; b future historian and essayist e and criticise the events whi pired during the past four year stand forth peerless, the brig star of freedom unrivaled in greatest of earth's commemora like some tall marble column beach around whose base the s ed and left its slime, but which wave of the great deep wash in all the original whiteness when the wave of time shal into oblivion, the slime of m der which to some have obsc of his heart, then will it be fo

"Hath borne his faculties so me So clear in his great office, that bi Will plead like angels, trumpet-t The deep damnation of his taking And pity, like a naked new-born Striding the blast, or Heaven's c Upon the sightless couriers of the shall blow the horrid deed in eve

A CHAPTER OF GREAT E is not in the history of any un ly attested a page of great e which may be written of the p in the story of this war— have crowded so fast upon ea when we regard their magnit results, we are almost bewil there was the magnificent su man in Georgia and South C followed the fall of Wilming victories of Grant and the cap mond. Speedily came the sur and his whole army; next the Johnston; then the capture of the sad event, the assassination ident, followed almost immed shooting of his murderer. Th for surrenders his army; and in great events, we now have the arch-conspirator, Jeff. D. markable chapter of history brief months to develop.—N.



## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Thursday, May 25—Senate—Mr. Fisk offered a resolution to authorize Messrs. Robinson and Grover to issue a process to compel the attendance of witnesses in the Bullitt case; also allowing them the use of the telegraph; adopted. Mr. Coffey, from the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, reported a bill to repeal in part an act for the protection of sheep in this Commonwealth. The Bullitt case was taken up. The third charge against Judge Bullitt was taken up. It is as follows:

"The said Bullitt has vacated his said office by absenting himself from the sittings of said court and from his State, having taken up his permanent residence within the territory of a foreign government."

Messrs. C. F. Matthews, L. Brodhead, R. R. Bolling, and Senator Harrison were then sworn as witnesses. Messrs. Harrison, Matthews and Brodhead testified to the fact that Judge Bullitt is in Canada. Mr. Bolling testified that Judge Bullitt had not performed his functions in Court since the 24th of December, 1864. Judge Peters and Leon Moore were then sworn as witnesses. Judge Peters, of the Court of Appeals, said that Judge Bullitt was with the court during the Christmas holidays, that he turned over such of the court records as were in his custody. Leon Moore said that he saw the Judge two weeks since in Canada; that he and his family are there; that he thinks he has leased a farm for five years; that so he heard. The investigation was then adjourned over till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A bill for the benefit of H. H. Huston, a returned rebel soldier, asking that he may practice law, &c., was rejected.

House—The Special Order was a bill to repeal the law passed last session, in relation to the militia of the State. Mr. Hawkins reported a substitute for the original Senate bill, the further consideration of which was postponed until to-morrow morning at 9:15 o'clock. Mr. Alf. Allen, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to provide a fund to pay for the State defence—special order for 9:20 o'clock to-morrow: order to be printed. Mr. Lauck, from committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to empower the Governor to raise a force for the defence of the State—special order for 9:25 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Dulin, from committee on Revised Statutes, reported a Senate bill to amend chap. 53, art. 1, Revised Statutes passed. Mr. Dulin, from same committee, reported a Senate bill to amend chap. 61, Revised Statutes, approved March 2, 1865 passed. Special order was the trial of Judge Bullitt. The following witnesses were examined: Messrs. Matthews Bolling and Harrison. Their testimony was similar to that given in the Senate.

Friday, May 26—Senate—Mr. Bush, from committee on Revised Statutes, reported a House bill to amend chapter 83, art. 4, sect. 3, Revised Statutes: passed. The Bullitt case was resumed. Mr. Harrison made some correction in his evidence as reported, and then Governor Bramlette was introduced as a witness, and stated that he had, on Saturday the 20th inst., sent a telegram to Judge Bullitt, with a copy of Gen. Palmer's leave that Judge B. might return to Kentucky and attend his trial, that before this time he had no definite information as to the Judge's whereabouts. Col. Hodges, J. F. Bell, F. L. Cleveland, and Mr. Ray were then sworn and testified as follows:

Mr. Cleveland said that he had heard Gen. Burbridge say in a Union State Convention, convened on the 4th of January, 1865, that he had ordered the arrest of Judge B., and that, if he caught him, he would hang him, as he was in favor of hanging all traitors.

Col. Hodges stated that the proceedings of the Convention above referred to, as published in the Commonwealth newspaper, was an official report of the same: that he had heard General Burbridge say that he understood that Judge B. had been paroled by Gen. Washbourne at Memphis, and allowed to return to Kentucky, with the approval of the authorities at Washington: that he had ordered his arrest, but that Judge Bullitt had escaped the same.

Mr. Ray had heard Gen. Burbridge say in the Convention of the 4th of January, 1865, that he had ordered the arrest of Judge Bullitt, and that, if caught, he would hang him or have him hung.

Mr. Bell said that he was the kinsman and intimate friend of Judge Bullitt; that Judge B. returned from Memphis, where he had been in Federal custody, about the 7th of December, 1864; that he desired a trial by the civil authorities; that he did not desire one by the military, which had been offered him, but rejected by his counsel.

The farther consideration of this matter was postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. A. M.

House—Mr. Wm. Bell offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed.

Whereas, By the act of secession of the several Southern States, and the prosecution of a most wicked war against the Government of the United States, the institution of slavery in Kentucky has become almost worthless, therefore, be it

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky: That it is for the highest and best interest of the State that a convention of the State should be called, at the next regular meeting of the Legislature, for the purpose of meeting our Constitution, to the end that the institution of slavery in Kentucky shall be forever abolished.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to the State Political Convention, and the several district and county conventions of the Union party, to recommend no man for a seat in Congress, or for a seat in the State Legislature, who is not in favor of calling a State Convention to change our Constitution so that slavery shall be abolished in the State.

Special order was an act to organize and discipline the militia of Kentucky—repeals the law passed at the last session, and authorizes the sheriffs of different counties to call out the militia to enforce the laws. Before any action was taken the hour arrived for the trial of Judge Bullitt. Mr. Leon Moore was examined as a witness in the case. His testimony was similar to that he gave in the Senate on yesterday.

fore any action was taken the hour arrived for the trial of Judge Bullitt. Mr. Leon Moore was examined as a witness in the case. His testimony was similar to that he gave in the Senate on yesterday.

Saturday, May 27—Senate—Mr. Cleveland, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to amend the law amending the revenue laws of this Commonwealth: Rejected. Mr. Landrum, same committee, reported a bill to relieve the sheriffs of the State from the collection of Militia fines for the years 1863-4: passed. Special order, the trial of Judge Bullitt. Mr. Grover read a despatch from Mrs. Bullitt, wife of the Judge, saying that Judge B. had just mailed a letter to Gov. Bramlette. Judge Bullock, of Louisville, was then sworn as a witness, and stated that whilst in his office, a man professing to be a military officer called and informed him that he had an order for his arrest, and on demanding the order of arrest, the same was found to be for Judge Bullitt, and not Judge Bullock. That he inferred from conversation with Judge B.'s father that his absence in Canada was temporary.

Senator Harrison was called, and said that he was present, and heard Gen. Burbridge's speech before the convention of Jan. 5th, 1865; that Gen. B. said that he had ordered Judge B.'s arrest, and, in case a Military Commission should find him guilty, that he would have him speedily executed.

Mr. McHenry, from the Committee on Circuit Courts, reported a bill to change the 2d and 14th judicial districts, and to regulate the time of holding courts therein: passed.

House—The Senate bill to repeal the militia law was taken up and passed—yeas, 49; nays, 33. The Bullitt case was then resumed. Mr. Kinney read the following despatch from Mrs. Bullitt to Governor Bramlette: "I have just mailed a letter from Judge Bullitt replying to your despatch."

Mr. Kinney moved to postpone the further consideration of the case until Monday next at 10 o'clock, in order to receive the letter above referred to: carried. Several bills were then taken up. An act repealing an act to authorize the Governor to raise a force for the defense of the State—authorizes him to raise 5,000 troops: Postponed until 9:12 o'clock Monday morning. An act to amend an act to provide for the defense of the State, approved Feb. 18, 1864: passed.

Prof. Cairnes, of Dublin, The able author of "The Slave Power," has contributed to the Belfast Northern Whig, an article on Mr. Lincoln from which we extract the closing paragraph:

Mr. Lincoln is one of those historic characters whom Carlyle, in the better days of his earlier and saner genius, would have loved to sketch. Among the men who have been summoned from the unambitious pursuits of every day life to save and guide nations in their hour of trial, the uncouth and yet not undignified figure of the Illinois rail-splitter and village lawyer—"mean white" of Kentucky by birth—will hold by no means the lowest place.

But for the migration of his father across the Ohio, Abraham Lincoln, it is strange to think, might now be risking the worthless life of a "cracker" or "sandhill" in the armies of Jefferson Davis. If it were not for Mr. Carlyle's adhesion to the principle of "hiring servants for life" as one of the forms of the rule of the strongest, it is easy to see to which of the two leaders in the civil war his sympathies would turn. Jefferson Davis is a type of the professional politician—practiced in the conventions of government—a master of those arts of national "palaver" and diplomatic "having the honor to be," which excite, even in an unreasonable degree, Mr. Carlyle's dislike and contempt.

He is an American statesman, with an European varnish. Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, with his genius for silence, and its correlative, occasional felicitous speech, struggling with the difficulties of an imperfect early education—the fine spirit in the rough garb—blending firm purposes with humane heart—a deep religion with a genuine, it homely humor—seems made for Carlyle's pen. The formal, decorous, courtly figure of the founder of the Union will contrast strangely with the ungainly and unpolished figure of (we trust) its destined restorer.

But history will recognize one thing common to George Washington and Abraham Lincoln—a pure honesty void of self-seeking. When the heats of party passion and international jealousy have abated, when flattery has spent its mulice, and the scandalous gossip of the day goes the way of all lies, the place of Abraham Lincoln in the grateful affection of his countrymen and in the respect of the world will be second only, if it be second, to that of Washington himself.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864—336—tw&wlv.

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO.

May 16-3m.

## United States 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

## 7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 19, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

## Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " " \$100 "	
Ten " " " " \$500 "	
20 " " " " \$1000 "	
\$1 " " " " \$3000 "	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the condition of the THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

## THE ONLY LOAN IN MAKE

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

## GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions in part. Subscribers will select their own agents, whom they have confidence in, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

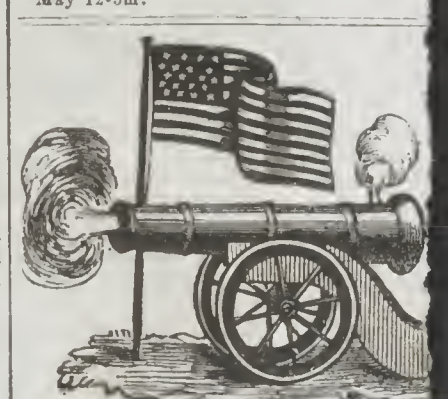
## JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,  
No 114 South Third Street,  
Philadelphia

May 1st, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY  
First National Bank of Lexington.  
Lexington City National Bank of Lexington.

Clark County National Bank of Winchester.  
May 12-3m.



## ICE! ICE!! ICE!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time calling at my house. I will commence delivery on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS

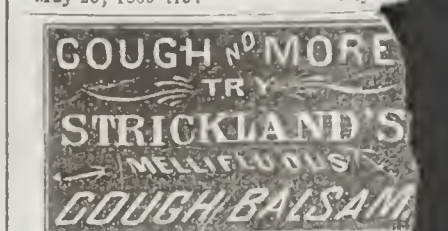
April 21, 1865—tf.

## PAY YOUR TAXES

—AND—  
SAVE TEN PER CENT.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payment may be made with a deduction of ten per cent, if made on or before the DAY OF JULY NEXT.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM,  
May 23, 1865—tlj.



CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma and Consumption. It is only necessary any one troubled with these complaints to use one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures N. S. Swells and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.  
May 25, 1864 tw&wlv-325.

## Treason a Crime.

In all nations treason has been considered the highest crime possible against the Government, and when the Government, as in a kingdom, was vested in a single head, the person of the monarch became sacred, and a crime against him was visited by the severest punishments. Politically, this seems a mere safeguard erected by kings for their personal security, but under it lies a grand fundamental truth—that crime against the greater number is the greater crime!

In the general laxity prevailing throughout society the very opposite opinion has had currency. There has been an impression that a crime against a man who could individually suffer the consequences in purse or person was really greater than an offence against a community or nation, which, like a corporation could have no soul. But as love to the neighbor has been inculcated by our highest law, that feeling must extend more widely, and ascend to a higher grade, as men are multiplied into communities. The golden rule applied to the individual is, when extended to the nation, elevated into the exalted sentiment of patriotism, and he who proves not only dead to that feeling, but who violates it by a crime against his country, commits one of the greatest sins against God and man.

To the moral sense, treason stands first in the long catalogue of crime—shadowed by the foulest stain, darkened into deadliness of guilt, and rendered more sinful than other sin by the added crime of trust betrayed. Treason can only be the act of one owing allegiance to the power against which the injury is meditated, and it necessarily includes forgetfulness of past vows, ingratitude for past favors, repudiation of past protection, and violation of confidence reposed. The most fearful pages of history are the rehearsals of the violations of trust, friendship, and fealty, and the terrible retribution that followed in that stormy past, when crime was not avenged by law, but revenged by the red right hand of the injured.

One of the sternest judges and subtlest reasoners that the world has seen, as well as one of its crowned poets, Dante, has made the place of punishment for treason the innermost of his hells. There, in extremest torment, he confines those guilty of treachery to kindred, king, and country, and in the very centre of the ice-bound circle stands the arch traitor, Satan, who rebelled and threw after him the third part of Heaven. With this greatest of sinners is Judas, who betrayed the Highest with a kiss, and, on either hand, as only lesser than he, Brutus and Cassius! This strange array has perplexed and confounded the commentators. Various and clever have been their efforts to rescue Brutus from his sad eminence, but the poet concealed a great thought under the rude symbol. He considered Caesar as the representative of government, the embodiment of law, the establishment of order—and, as such, the object of fealty. Therefore the blow directed against him was not mere assassination or murder, but treachery against a ruler, treason against a nation, defiance of law, a sin of the widest influence and the direst effects.

## Letter from Joe Johnston—His Reasons for Surrendering.

New York, May 24.  
The Charlotte, North Carolina, Democrat publishes a letter from Gen. Johnston, giving his reasons for surrendering. He says on the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant Generals of the Army of the Tennessee, the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510 total present; 18,573 effective; total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return, I can find the effective total of cavalry was 5,440, but between the 7th and 26th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and the apprehensions of surrender in South Carolina. We had Young's division of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides reserves and State troops, altogether much inferior to the Federal forces in that State.

In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Gen. Taylor's department there were no means of opposing the formidable army under Gen. Canby, which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under Gen. Wilson, which had captured every other place of importance west of Augusta.

To carry on war, therefore, we had to depend upon the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Gens. Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue war except as robbers. The consequence of the prolonging of the struggle would only have been destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by desolation and ruin, inevitable from the marching 200,000 men through the country.

## Johnston's Surrender Forbidden by Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Johnston surrendered his army in positive disobedience to the order of Mr. Davis, who instructed him to disband his infantry, spike his artillery, and form with his cavalry an escort for the government in its flight. Gen. Johnston received this order with undisguised indignation. He immediately replied that he had three duties to consider: First of all, that which he owed to the officers and soldiers under his command; second, that which was due to the country, composed of the families of those brave men; and lastly, which was the most inferior of all, that which he owed to his superiors in command. In the conflict between these duties he should disregard the last and obey the two first. The surrender was in accordance with this determination.—Richmond Whig.



# THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....MAY 30, 1865.

## UNION TICKET!

FOR STATE TREASURER.

W. L. NEALE,  
Of Madison County.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,  
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

### Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation, before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of Kentucky

The speech of Hon. W. R. Kinney, revised by himself, may be found on our first page.

The speech of Maj. Gen. Palmer, as reported by "Mack," of the Cincinnati Commercial, we publish to-day on the second page of our paper.

We call especial attention to the very able address of the Union Executive Committee in another column. Its truths cannot be controverted by any fair and candid man in our State. We have not time for comments to-day.

### New Books.

We have received from Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, a new novel entitled "Kate Kennedy." We have seldom read a work of this order that has more deeply interested us. "Kate Kennedy" is a beautiful story of pure, disinterested, noble love, and one of the most charming pictures of English home life that we have ever looked upon. The all-conquering power of love is well and truthfully portrayed, as we see the noble heroine giving up worldly pride, ambition, rank and wealth, at the bidding of her heart in its love for one upon whom she could not bestow her hand save at the sacrifice of all these. But we will leave the story with our readers, commending them to read it. They will be both interested and delighted. "Kate Kennedy" may be had at Mr. S. C. Bull's Bookstore.

### Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment.

The two companies of this regiment which have been stationed at this place for some time past, left our city for Louisville on last Saturday morning. Our citizens have parted with them with great regret. It had been their earnest hope that these gallant soldiers might remain among us till their term of service expired. But it has been otherwise ordered.

Too much cannot be said in praise of these Wisconsin boys. Their conduct in Frankfort has been irreproachable—they have conducted themselves uniformly as soldiers and gentlemen. We have not heard one word of complaint against them, not even from those silly ones who yet consider it fashionable to turn up their noses at the "blue coats." Since the coming of these two companies to this post there has been no disturbance either among themselves or with the citizens—the men have all been quiet, orderly and sober. And they have left us with the best wishes of the entire community for their happiness, and welfare wherever they may be sent, and, after being ministered out, a happy return to their homes. They have won our gratitude and esteem, and will ever be kindly remembered in Frankfort.

OUR NATIONAL CREDIT.—The London Times copies and indorses a statement of the New York Journal of Commerce, that if our national debt is not paid within two or three years it will be in danger of repudiation. That statement, says the New York Times, could have been dictated by nothing but malignant party spirit. It was an abominable libel upon the American people. This debt is as sure of being paid as next Winter's snows are to melt. The process may be quick, or it may be slow, but in either case alike, it will be certainly be consummated. American honesty is not degenerating. It will last more than "two or three years." Our children will have quite as much of it as we ourselves. If we mean to found a public policy upon the assumption that they are to be a race of scoundrels, we may better let the republic find its death here and now. They certainly would not be worthy of it.

### Abolitionism in Franklin County.

The Abolitionists are at work in Franklin county. We mean the real, Simon-pure article, those who for a consideration are running the negroes off. It is well known that a company of negro soldiers came to this place about three weeks since, for the purpose of recruiting their thinned ranks. They were here for some days and gained but one recruit, and the Captain seeing it to be an unprofitable business had declared his intention of seeking some other point. But suddenly the matter took another turn, and in one day twelve recruits came in, the next day more came, and so the ranks continued to swell. This sudden popularity of soldiering with our negroes was rather surprising. But the cause of it was soon discovered. A speech had been made at the Court House by the Wickliffe-Harney candidate for Representative, in which the usual declamation against the Constitutional Amendment was delivered, and denunciations were uttered, with strong crying and tears, against the men of straw the Democracy has set up to insult or amuse the people—negro suffrage and negro equality. But as slavery is very unpopular just now something must be done that would have the appearance of favoring its removal. So the speaker urged emancipation. It would take at least seven years to effect this in the Constitutional method, and during those years slaveholders could hold on to their slaves, and in the meantime the excitement against slavery would die away and the slaves might be kept in their bondage forever. This, we understand, is the public and private talk of the Opposition candidate for Representative.

Now this is playing the mischief with the negroes. As long as there is a probability of the Constitutional Amendment being ratified, they are willing to stay at home patiently and then, when freed, to work for their old masters for a compensation. On being told, however, that the Constitutional Amendment will fail, that the talk about Emancipation is all sham, and that their fetters are to be forged thicker and rivetted tighter than ever—for this private talk will leak out—the thirst for that freedom, which this rebellion has taught them is theirs, has forced them to seek it. And by entering the army they gain it. Now we protest against this practical Abolitionism. If it goes on there will not only be no slaves left, but there will be no negroes left to till our soil and to satisfy the common demands of labor. With all our advocacy of the Constitution, al Amendment the ranks of negro regiments remain thin. Our negroes are willing to stay at home and work till freed, and then to work if wanted. But this doctrine of eternal servitude, under the cloak of Emancipation, is driving them all off, and we cannot have either free or slave labor. These Abolitionists will have to be looked after. They are practical "Radical Destructionists," ruining the interests of the farmers and the prospects of the county. The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment will be a panacea for this great ill. By it slavery will be speedily abolished and we shall have laborers enough to meet all demands. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

### Chas. A. Marshall, Esq.

We see from a letter in the Louisville Eagle, written by himself, that Chas. A. Marshall, Esq. declines the candidacy for Congress in the 9th Congressional District. From what we have known of Mr. Marshall we would have thought that, with such a Representative, his District would have been well and ably represented. But judging by his letter we now think that the District has made a happy escape by his declining the race. Mr. Marshall's utter perversion of the Constitutional Amendment in its intent and operation, his unwarranted, illogical, and false assertions as to the powers and rights it confers, his, to say the least of it, undignified abuse of our Governor who is his peer—if not head and shoulders above him as a man and a gentleman, all show him to be a man ruled by prejudice and passion and so unfit to represent any people in any capacity whatever.

To do Mr. Marshall justice, however, it is proper to state that in the close of his letter he ascribes what he has written to his "feelings." That is evident in every line. His reason, his judgment, his usual sense and dignity, could have had nothing to do with what was penned. His feelings, his blind enmity against the Administration, his indignation at certain views some Northern men may hold, his prejudices against all who may see any wrong in Slavery, have found vent in his letter. Hence its misrepresentations, its misstatements, its low insinuations and its abuse. But a man who is thus controlled by his feelings is not the man to represent any Kentucky District in Congress. And the State should congratulate itself that he has declined the proffered honor.

### More Slander.

The Observer and Reporter, of May 27th, contains an article in which an account is pretended to be given of the proceedings of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union party of the State, held in Frankfort on last Tuesday evening. This paper says the meeting was strictly secret, and yet proceeds to give an account of what, it says, was said and done. "It has leaked out," it says. How happens it that it leaked into the ears of the Observer and Reporter? Is it usual with that street to receive and credit and publish as true the testimony of an eaves dropper, and one who, according to its own assertion must have lied in order to effect an entrance? And if usual, is it honorable?

But what did "leak out?" The Observer says that, in answer to the demands of the members of the Committee, Gen. Palmer "promised to concentrate in Kentucky, as rapidly as possible, all the negro troops at

present stationed in the adjoining States." This statement it repeats in another form. "We regret, on his account, that he should have promised the aid of negro soldiers." The italics are the Observer's. Now both these assertions are false, they have not a word of truth in them. And it is rather damaging to the reputation of the Observer for veracity that Gen. Palmer's speech had been published in full before its statements were made. And in that speech there is nothing even approaching these assertions.

This, however, is only part and parcel of the system intended to be pursued by the Wickliffe party during the present canvass. In every offensive way the negro is to be lugged in to the prejudice of the Union men of the State. In the article of which we are writing we are told that negro troops are to be brought into the State "to crush out the spirit of opposition to the destructive measures of the Administration," and this is to be done at the special request of Union men. Now such a thing was not even hinted at in the meeting. But it is a good charge with which to excite the passions of the people against Union men and against the Government, and with this purpose it was invented. Thus the spirit of the opposition is revealed, and the Union party is taught thus early what it will have to contend against. Every species of misrepresentation is to be resorted to, no matter how dishonorable, or unfair, or unjust. We assure our readers that the assertions of the Observer and Reporter are false. Negro troops were not once mentioned at the Union meeting, and if the Observer and Reporter had a hired spy there, it knows this as well as we do. If this is the only way in which the supporters of the Constitutional Amendment are to be met, that measure will certainly prevail. And it is the only way. Truth will not, cannot array itself against that measure which is for the salvation of the Republic and the benefit of the State. And truth will prevail.

### To the People of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 25, 1865.

At a meeting of the Union Executive Committee held in Frankfort, Ky., May 23, 1865, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, to be voted for on Monday, August 7, 1865, it was decided to form a committee of one person from each Congressional District, not a member of the Executive Committee, to confer with the Executive Committee in the selection of a candidate. After a full and free conference, Captain Wm. L. Neale, of Madison county was nominated as the candidate of the Union party for the office named.

In presenting our candidate and platform to the people of Kentucky, we deem but few words necessary by explanation or appeal. We make a single issue which may be summed up in the sentence, that the best interests of Kentucky and of the American Union, demand the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States, and forever prohibiting its re-introduction. We rely upon the wisdom of our people and the justice of our cause for that success which we feel assured awaits us at the coming election.

The institution of slavery can not be said to exist even now in the State or in the United States, and we are called upon to recognize its removal from our midst rather than decree it.

The continuance of slavery in Kentucky is not possible even if it were expedient or desirable, and should be neither expedient nor desirable even if it were possible. Without entering into any argument as to its moral right or wrong, it is safe to say that the events of the past four years have obliterated its substance and left nothing but its shadow among us—they have taken away, as to the future, all the benefits we have ever derived from it, and left us all its evils.

The party that now appeals to you for support is not responsible for the death of slavery. It was killed in the house of its friends. It was reserved for the Southern leaders of the great rebellion—now happily terminated, thanks to the valor and patriotism of the American people—to prove themselves the great practical Abolitionists of the age, and to accomplish, in four years of aggressive war, a result which half a century of mere antagonism of opinion between the extremists of the two sections could not have achieved.

The party which came into power in 1861, so far from signaling its advent by hostility to slavery, offered a constitutional guarantee for its existence in every Southern State. This was scornfully rejected as insufficient, and slavery put on the garb of treason and arrayed itself against the General Government. The gage of battle was thrown down by South Carolina. The war commenced and was carried on by President Lincoln and his advisers for the purpose of preserving the national integrity—not of destroying slavery. It was continued on this principle until by the determined resistance of the Southern rebels it was made necessary to destroy slavery in order to save the Union or to destroy the Union in order to save slavery—slavery and the Union could not be preserved. The voice of the loyal masses rose with one accord in favor of the Union and against slavery. President Lincoln accepted the issue forced upon him by the madness of the rebel leaders, and thenceforth the contest was to be between Union and Freedom on the one hand, and Disruption and Slavery on the other.

The result is known. The cause of the Union has triumphed, and on the side of the rebellion the failure of its achievements has been added to the infamy of its inception.

About three years ago, President Lincoln seeing that slavery and the Union could not both survive the terrible shock of arms which then convulsed the nation, and unwilling

that the people of Kentucky who had stood by the National cause should be compelled to suffer equally with those who had plunged us into the dreadful calamity of civil war, submitted to us a proposition for what was termed compensated emancipation. This, we regret to say, was rejected by the General Assembly—although it was apparent then as now that the institution of slavery—abolished in the extreme South as a necessity of the war—could not exist long in Kentucky, surrounded on all sides by free States. We mention this fact because there are those among us whose sole objection to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment is the pecuniary loss it would involve. And if there be any hope for compensation after the refusal of our legislators to adopt a proposition emanating from the wisdom of him whose loss we were so recently called upon to deplore, coupled with his kindness of heart and a desire to restrict the burdens of the war, as far as possible, to its authors, it surely consists in the immediate adoption of the amendment; for none can be so blind as not to perceive that if a measure dictated alike by the necessities and the interest of the country and the civilization of the world—is ratified by the requisite number of States, while Kentucky dissents, we can have but little hope for, and no claim whatever to, such compensation.

Of the constitutionality of the proposed amendment, we do not deem it necessary to say one word. The language of the ablest opponents of the measure in Congress and throughout the country, might be quoted, if it were necessary, to furnish proof of the right of the people to alter and amend a fundamental law having no force whatever except by virtue of its emanation from the people. Our fathers of the eighteenth century certainly never assumed the right to bind their descendants of the nineteenth by an instrument which was unalterable and immutable. On the contrary they prescribed the mode by which the Constitution could be amended, without making any restrictions as to the subjects respecting which changes might be made. If slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, the amendment is justified by that power to destroy, which, with certain limitations, is inherent in the power that creates. If there is no justification for slavery in the Constitution, an amendment forever prohibiting it, when ratified by three-fourths of the States as provided in the instrument itself, is unquestionably of full force and effect. As to the effect of emancipation in Kentucky, no argument can be so convincing as the rapid increase in the value of real estate in the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia since the abolition of slavery there.

The value of land in Maryland has enhanced already to an extent that more than compensates for the pecuniary value of the slaves emancipated; and in the city of Washington the increase in the value of real estate and taxable property since the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has been unparalleled and unprecedented. Nor is this prosperity merely apparent and attributable to the inflated condition of the national currency, as some are ready to charge—The gold valuation of real property in the city of Washington is now more than fifty per cent—perhaps a hundred—greater than it was four years ago. Such also will be the effect in Kentucky. "Nor is anything to be feared from the temporary disturbance to the labor system of our State which the extinction of slavery will effect. The laws of labor like the laws of trade will regulate themselves. The freed slave must have bread, and to get it he must work. He will work where his labor is most in demand and best required, and the cost of his labor to his employer will be much less than it ever has been to his owner. The examples of the States of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, where negroes have long performed a large part of the unskilled labor of the city and the country, may be cited in proof of this. Negroes have never been drones upon society there, and they never will be here.

We must all either work or want. The charges made by our opponents that we are in favor of what they term "negro equality," socially and politically, are so base and so futile as to be unworthy of refutation. As to the political equality, which means the extension of the right of suffrage to the negro, the unconditional Union party of Kentucky have never contended for or favored it. The Constitution of our State regulates the subject by restricting the right of suffrage to white male citizens. When we advocate a change of that instrument in this respect, but not till then, we may be charged with favoring the political equality of the two races.

Finally, fellow-citizens, a tree is known by its fruit. The men who are now for the Constitutional Amendment are those who have stood by the Government of the United States in the darkest hour of the past four years; and while many who oppose the amendment have done equally well and been equally loyal, where are all those whose advice, if followed, would have arrayed Kentucky against the United States and given her a history which can be read of other States in the blackened ruins of their cities, the destruction of their homes and the desolation of their farms? Are they not all in the front rank of those who oppose the amendment?

Let us stand firm in the consciousness that we are battling for the right, and that victory, which always waits upon truth and justice when arrayed against their enemies, will be found perched upon our banners next August.

D. S. GOODLOE, Lexington.  
HIRAM SHAW, Lexington.  
TUCKER WOODSON, Lexington.  
J. P. JACKSON, Newport.  
J. J. BRADFORD, Augusta.

ROBT. E. BAIRD, Louisville.  
J. W. CALVERT, Louisville.  
G. W. BLAKEY, Bowlinggreen.  
THOS. Z. MORROW, Somerset.  
Executive Committee.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 30th day of May, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, Dave F.	Molloy, Nat.
Blessing, G. D.	Miller, Mrs. Annie
Black, W. W.	Myers, Miss Jennie
Berry, Leander	Morseley, Mrs. Lucy D.
Balscock, G. W.	Newton, Robt.
Coselman, Jno. Henry	Parden, Hiram
Colomann, Robt. (2)	Petty, Mrs. Sarah
Christopher, Miss Anna	Payne, Miss Lizzie
Chisley, Adm.	Smith, Manville
Finnell, Miss Mattie	Sanders, Mrs. Matilda
Olmes, J. T. (2)	Sullivan, John D.
Horton, T.	Smith, J. S.
Hunter, A. (2)	Shaffer, Mrs. Ann
Huffman, Joseph	Sebree, Elizabeth F.
Hogan, W. H.	Scott, E. W.
Hogan, Judge J.	Tracy Mrs. Susan
Hoy, G. W.	Felding, Tracy
Hassett, Miss Maggie	Wilson, Henry
Johnson, Mage Ann	Wright, Ah
Kinney, Miss Kate	Writer, Henry C.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6½, P. M.

May 26, 1865—It.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

### Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

### Codes of Practice of Kentucky

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. A23 6w.

### No Lady's Toilet Complete

Unless there be the Fragrant Soudon: unto the breath sweet odors it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival plasters tint, and soon as pearls set in a coral vase.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 2t.

### FOR SALE.

GRIST AND SAWMILL on Big Creek in Indiana, for Sale Cheap. No bushwhackers or robbers here. Price \$1,200.

Address MILTON STAPP, Madison, Ind.

May 16 54.

## GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT STOCK.

### OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

LEXINGTON, KY. May 23, 1865.

There will be sold at public auction, at the Government "Corral" in Lexington, Ky., commencing Friday, June 2d, 1865, a large number of unserviceable animals, consisting of about

2,000 Horses and Mares!

2,000 MULES!

The sale will commence at 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday, June 2d, and continue from day to day (Sundays excepted), until all are sold.

### TERMS CASH.

The animals to be removed immediately by the purchaser.

All the Horses and Mares will be sold before the sale of Mules is commenced. The attention of farmers and stock dealers is called to this sale. The animals are very much superior to those usually sold at condemned sales, most of them being only temporarily unserviceable, and sold because the Government is not likely to have further use for them, and desires to enable farmers to procure good stock to raise their crops.

By command of Maj. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER, Commanding Department of Kentucky.  
THOMAS D. FITCH, Capt. and A. Q. M.

John S. Foster, Auctioneer.  
May 26, 1864—It.

## MILLVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY,

WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.  
THE undersigned wish to inform their old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that they are now ready for work, having their Machinery in fine condition. They will receive Wool to manufacture into Jeans or Linsey, or to card and spin into white, colored or mixed yarn.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURING:  
Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Brown, Blue, or Gray, 45 cents per yard.  
Jeans, 4 leaf heavy Black Sheep, 60 cents per yard.  
Jeans, 4 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin twill, \$1.00 per yard.  
Jeans, 5 leaf fine Indigo colors, plain or Satin twill, from \$1.00 to 1.25 cents per yard.  
Linsey, White, 50 cents per yard.  
Linsey, Colored, a variety of colors, 60 cents per yard.  
Yarns, White, Carding, and Spinning, 35 cents per lb.  
Yarns, Colored, a variety of colors, 45 cents per lb.  
Yarns, Gray, Indigo colors, 55 cents per lb.  
Yarns, Dark Indigo mixed colors, 70 cents per lb.  
The above prices include Government Taxes, so there will be no extra charge.  
We require 12 ounces clean tub-washed Wool per yard for heavy Jeans; 10 ounces for fine Jeans, 8 ounces for Linsey.  
We pay the highest Cash Price for Wool in payment for work, or in exchange for goods.  
Address Box No 167, Frankfort, Ky.  
May 26-1m. JOS. CORBUTT & SON.

### FLOWERS FOR SALE.

I HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED assortment, which I will sell cheap, as I wish to make room for a more varied stock.

m26-1f18 H. RATT.

### NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE Stockholders of THE WAYNE COUNTY BEATY OIL WELL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22d DAY OF JUNE, 1865, for the permanent organization of the Company, according to the terms of their charter.

L. BARNEY, Secretary pro tem.

M26-td.



